one, to the stamen. The other tissues of pistil and stamen are arranged correspondingly, so that, *e. g.*, the epidermis of the filament and of the short pedicel of the pistil are a continuous layer of cells.

There is no reason why, under these circumstances, we should separate these two organs and call them two different flowers, when, in fact, they could not be any more closely connected than they really are.

*Hoboken, N. J.*

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## Undescribed plants from Guatemala. V.

JOHN DONNELL SMITH.

(WITH PLATES XXIII and XXIV.)

VOCHYSIA GUATEMALENSIS. Bot. Gazette, XII, 131. Explanation of Plate XXIII: Fig. 1. Flowering branch—natural size. Fig. 2. Immature capsule. Fig. 3. Flower. Fig. 4. Same with pistil exposed. Fig. 5. Staminode. Fig. 6. Stamen. Fig. 7. Anterior petal. Fig. 8. One of the lateral petals. Fig. 9. Vertical section of ovary. Fig. 10. Ovule. Fig. 11. Diagram of flower. (Figs. 3–11 are variously enlarged.)

**Hanburia parviflora.**—Leaves roundish, base emarginate, 5–6 inches long, 5-times exceeding petiole, triplinerved, tripartite nearly to base, divisions oblong-lanceolate: shortly peduncled racemes 12–15-flowered, flexuose, nodding, twice exceeding petioles, spreading pedicels equalling flowers: calyx urceolate-campanulate, 6 lines long, nearly half as broad, teeth minute: corolla-segments ovate, half as long as calyx, reflexed: filament-column 4 lines long, antheriferous globose-turbinate head 2 lines broad, cells in 10–12 pairs: pistillate flowers not seen.—The other species of this genus, *H. Mexicana* Seem., has long-petioled uniformly undivided leaves exceeded by peduncles of rigid racemes, sparse twice-larger flowers, a shortly campanulate calyx, anther-cells in more numerous lines.—Pansamalà, alt. 3,800 feet, April, 1888. (Ex Pl. Guat. Tuerckh., qu. edid. J. D. S., 1366.)

**Calea trichotoma.**—Branches divaricate, fusco-tomentose: leaves petiolate, 12–18 lines long, subcordate, triplinerved, remotely serrulate, scabrid above, cano-tomentose beneath: pedicels of simple or compound terminal corymbs 3, half an

inch or less long, monocephalous: heads homogamous, about 20-flowered, subglobose, 5 lines high; exterior bracts of involucre foliaceous, scabrid, ovate, minute; interior ones smooth, oblong, obtuse, exceeded by disk; bracts of conic receptacle conduplicate, laciniate, rostrate: palets of pappus 20–23, linear-tapering, nearly naked, subequalling corolla; achenia pubescent.—Nearest, especially in foliage, to the Columbian *C. glomerata* Klatt., Bot. Jahrb. VIII, 45. Rocky mountain sides near Coban, alt. 4,300 feet, Aug., 1887. (Ex Pl. cit. 1353.)

PITCAIRNIA TUERCKHEIMII. Bot. Gazette, XIII, 190. Explanation of Plate XXIV: Fig. 1. Plant, nat. size. Fig. 2. Vertical section of flowers nat. size.

*Baltimore, Md.*

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## BRIEFER ARTICLES.

**Œnothera albicaulis.**—The order Onagraceæ contains many interesting and beautiful species and this species is not the least deserving of notice. The flowers are large, white at first, later turning to a delicate rose-color, and very conspicuous. One evening during July I was walking with a gentleman from the barn to the house. We passed along the edge of a kitchen garden, and when near the house I called his attention to a large patch of Œnothera albicaulis which had never known the hoe. He admired the flowers, remarking that they were worth cultivating for ornament. We had not gone ten yards beyond them when a most offensive, sickening fœtid odor assailed our nostrils. At first we could not account for it, because we knew of no carrion in the vicinity. At last I concluded it arose from a stink-horn of some kind, and proposed to immediately find the offender. I turned my head for a last look at the beautiful evening primrose, and at that very instant the strange odor filled the air again, coming like a puff of warm breath from the direction of the flowers. Standing still a few moments I felt three more warm puffs. and each time was nearly overpowered by the accompanying smell. Subsequently I had an opportunity of observing the plant a little more closely. I found the puffs were stronger and more frequent on mild, still evenings; that they were then emitted, several in quick succession, at intervals ranging from twenty to thirty minutes. I never watched the plants all night, but have watched from eight in the evening till nearly two in the morning, and found that the puffs were stronger, more frequent and more regular between 9 and 12 P. M. than before or after. The flowers are influenced in opening and closing more by temperature than by the degree of light. When the morning is not too warm, that is to say not over 65° or 70° F., the flowers commonly re-